

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR 1937



ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEED GROWERS, SEED MERCHANTS & NURSERYMEN
184-186 SUSSEX ST. (BETWEEN KING & MARKET STS.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

LETTERS
BOX 2707C, G.P.O.
SYDNEY

TELEGRAMS & CABLES
"SEEDSMAN" SYDNEY

TELEPHONE
M2161
(FOUR LINES)

OUR LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR IN YOUR TOWN IS THERE TO SERVE YOU

Notes for January

JANUARY, 1937.

Sun.	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	4	11	18	25	
Tue.	5	12	19	26	
Wed.	6	13	20	27	○
Thu.	7	14	21	28	Full
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30
					27th

THIS and February are the best months to sow Iceland Poppies, Cinerarias, Pansies, Violas, Stocks, Lupins, also Gladioli bulbs to flower in the cool autumn weather. Choose rich, well-drained soil in an open, sunny position for Bouvardias and supply plenty of moisture while in growth. If grubs appear on the Asters regular dustings with Lime or Arsenate of Lead powder are effective. Asters, Zinnias, and Dahlias should receive regular watering and liquid manure as they come into flower. Dahlias must be disbudded to obtain large flowers. Vary the kind of liquid manure used and have your ground thoroughly wet before applying. Amaranthus will now be showing their full colour and revealing in the hot weather. Pick up and destroy all fallen and bad fruit lying about the orchard to prevent the spread of the fruit fly. Spray with Nicotine Sulphate for Red Spider and Thrip on Chrysanthemums, or with Harola Lime Sulphur if rust is troublesome. Remove all dead flowers from Salvias to keep them in full flower. Roses should be kept mulched and well watered; stems which have finished flowering may be shortened back to two or three eyes, but on no account must severe pruning be carried out during the summer. From now until March is the best time for potting Cyclamen for bush house or verandah cultivation, and Hippeastrums can now be planted in pots, tubs, or open ground.



ANEMONE, YATES' PRIZE STRAIN—Be sure and make a sowing of these lovely flowers. You will be amply repaid.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Clean up and dig in all old, spent plants, but burn any that are diseased. Dig all unoccupied land and leave in rough condition for summer fallow, at the same time give a good dressing of lime. Regular cultivation and mulching should be practised this month. This is an ideal time to sow all varieties of Cabbage; when the young plants are strong enough, transplant in richly prepared beds. Should aphids be bad, spray with Nicotine Sulphate and Arsenate of Lead to keep them clean and healthy. Plant out Cauliflowers in dull weather in well-prepared rich friable soil; once established, force them along with liquid manure every week or ten days. To avoid transplanting, sow Lettuce seed thinly in rows in the permanent position, and when established thin out to about a foot apart; this crop needs rich soil and must never suffer from want of water. To grow Celery successfully thorough attention to the preparation of the soil and to the after-treatment is essential—(See Yates' Garden Guide). Parsley will need plenty of water during the hotter months; if possible, it should be grown alongside some moist spot near a tap or spring. If wanting show quality fruit of Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., clean, dry litter should be placed under and over the fruit to prevent staining or scalding. This is an ideal time to make a main sowing of Swede Turnips; when they mature in the winter they may be dug and stored like Potatoes. Celery should now be ready to transplant. Write for leaflet describing soil preparation, etc.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

JANUARY

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (French and Wax)

- *BEET
- *BEET, SILVER
- *BORECOLE
- *BROCCOLI
- *BRUSSELS-SPROUTS
- *CABBAGE

*CARROTS

- *CAULIFLOWER
- *CRESS
- *KOHIL RABI
- *LEEK
- *LETTUCE
- *MUSTARD
- *PARSNIP

*PARSLEY

- PEAS
- *RADISH
- *SPINACH
- *SWEDES
- *TOMATO, early varieties, in mild climates.
- *TURNIP

All Popular Varieties of YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS are obtainable in your own Town. Buy from our Local Distributor.

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)

- AGATHAEA
- AGERATUM
- ALONSOA
- *ALYSSUM
- ANCHUSA
- †ANEMONE
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- †AQUILEGIA (Columbine)
- ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)
- AUBRETTA

BEGONIA

- (Fibrous Rooted) (1/- pkt.)
- *CALENDULA (Broad-leaved Marigold)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CARNATION
- CINERARIA
- *CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)

- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
- DIMORPHOTHECA

† Raise Seedlings in cool semi-shaded position.

*ESCHSCHOLTZIA

- (Californian Poppy)
- *GAILLARDIA
- GERBERA
- IPOMOPSIS
- *LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
- *LUPINS

*MARIGOLD

- (French)
- MATHIOLA (Night-scented Stock)

*MIGNONETTE

- MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)
- *NEMESIA
- †*PANSIES

*PHLOX

- †*POPPIES (Iceland)

†*PRIMULA MALA-

COIDES

†*RANUNCULUS

†*SCHIZANTHUS

(Poor Man's Orchid)

†*STOCKS

*SUNFLOWER

*SWEET PEAS

*SWEET WILLIAM

*VERBENA

*VIOLA

*WALLFLOWER

*ZINNIA

FLOWERING BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Brunsvigia
Clivia

Crinum
Cyclamen

Hippeastrum
Nerine

Sternbergia

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bouvardias

Pentstemons

Perennial Phlox

Palms

FARM SEEDS

Prepare for sowings of choice Pastures; Yates have the best strains and varieties—see Farm Calendar at back.

READ PAGES 25 - 31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

YATES' MAKE NEARLY 20,000 TESTS A YEAR.
THIS MEANS HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL GARDENING.

Notes for February

FEBRUARY, 1937.

Sun.	7	14	21	28
Mon.	1	8	15	22
Tue.	2	9	16	23
Wed.	3	10	17	24
Thu.	4	11	18	O 25
Fri.	5	12	19	26
Sat.	6	13	20	27
				Full Moon 25th

DURING this and next month main sowings of all the winter and spring flowering subjects should be made; early sowings are recommended firstly to allow a long growing period before the winter, and secondly to allow time for replacing in the event of loss from one cause or another. Anemone and Ranunculus are excellent for cutting and massing. Violas are extremely showy as an edging or ribbon border, while Lupins provide a great quantity of flowers for cutting, and should be sown in their permanent position, as they do not transplant well. The hardy varieties (Hartwigii) are more resistant to slugs and snails than the old smooth-leaved sorts. Chrysanthemums will require heavy disbudding, while occasional feeding with liquid manure will make larger flowers. Keep all dead flowers and seed pods picked off the summer flowering annuals, which should now be in full flower. When raising Iceland Poppy seeds choose a cool, shady spot and keep the box covered with hessian until they germinate. The seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil with a flat board. This is a good time to spray Citrus Trees with Harbas or Albarol for the various scale pests with which they are so often infested.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Keep the hoe going to conserve moisture, and have a plentiful supply of liquid manure on hand to feed growing crops. Liquid manure can be made by dissolving a little Floraphos, Nitrate of Soda or Sulphate of Ammonia in water, but preferably by suspending a bag of cow manure in a cask of water, diluting the liquid to the colour of strong tea before applying. Soil should always be thoroughly wet before liquid manure is applied. Make last sowings of the late-maturing Cabbages and Cauliflowers. If early-grown plants appear stunted it may be due to club-root; these plants should be removed and lime dusted around the affected area. Kohl Rabi requires the same kind of treatment as Cabbages, but liquid manure is unnecessary. If Seed Potatoes are available make a planting for late crop, dusting No. 5 Mixed Fertiliser along the drills. The early White Onions may be sown now, given a well-worked, friable soil, free from fresh manure; Onions must be kept well weeded during their

early growth. Brown Onions sown the previous autumn will now be maturing; leave them in the ground until properly hard and sound, and then lift and store in a cool, airy place; it is preferable to hang them on string. Pick Sweet Corn cobs as soon as the tassel starts to wither; do not allow them to become old. When sowing Peas place a few sticks or low bushes along each row for support. On old land that will not be required for several months, or on new land that is not in good physical condition for intensive gardening, it is a good plan to sow a leguminous green manure crop to improve the fertility; Red Clover, Berseem Clover, Field Peas, or Purple Vetches are suitable. When the crop is fully grown but still green, dig it well in and allow it to rot before bringing the land into cultivation for vegetables or flowers. Give the land a dressing of lime a few weeks before planting and apply some superphosphate with the seed.



PANSY, CASSIER'S BLOTCHED MIXED.—Everybody's favourite. The modern varieties are magnificent; do not overlook them.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

FEBRUARY

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates, see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (French and Wax)

- *BEET
- *BEET, SILVER
- *BORECOLE
- *BROCCOLI
- *BRUSSELS-SPROUTS
- *CABBAGE

- *CARROTS
- *CAULIFLOWER
- *CELERY
- *CRESS
- *KOHL RABI
- *LEEK
- *LETTUCE
- *MUSTARD

- *ONIONS (White varieties)
- *ONIONS (Early Brown varieties)
- *PARSLEY
- *PARSNIP
- *PEAS
- *SPINACH

- *SWEDES
- *TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.
Potatoes
Potato-Onions
Shallots
Tree Onions
Prices on application

FLOWER SEEDS

- *ACROCLINIUM
- *AGATHAEA
- *AGERATHUM
- *ALONSOA
- *ALYSSUM
- *ANCHUSA
- *ANEMONE
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- *AQUILEGIA (Columbine)
- *ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)
- *AUBRETIA
- *BEGONIA, Fibrous Rooted (1/- Pkt.)
- *BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
- *BRACHYCOMME
- *CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CAMPANULA
- *CANDYTUFT

- *CANTERBURY BELLS
- *CARNATIONS
- *CENTAUREA (Cornflower)
- *CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual)
- *CINERARIA
- *CLARKIA
- *CYNOGLOSSUM
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS
- *DISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
- *ERIGERON
- *FORGET-ME-NOT
- *FOXGLOVE
- *FREESIA
- *GAILLARDIA
- *GEUM
- *GLADIOLI
- *GLOBE
- *AMARANTH
- *GODETIA
- *GRASSES (Ornamental)
- *GYPSOPHILA
- *HELICHRYSUM

- *HELIOTROPE
- *HOLLYHOCK
- *HONESTY
- *HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
- *IPOMOPSIS
- *LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
- *LINARIA
- *LINUM
- *LOBELIA
- *LUPINS
- *MARIGOLD (French)
- *MATHIOLA
- *MIGNONETTE
- *MIMULUS
- *NASTURTIUM
- *NEMESIA
- *NEMOPHILA
- *NIEREMBERGIA
- *NIGELLA
- *PANSIES (Love in a Mist)
- *PEA, PERENNIAL
- *PENTSTEMON
- *PHLOX
- *PLATYCODON

- *POLYANTHUS
- *POPPIES (Iceland)
- *PRIMROSE
- *PRIMULA
- *PRIMULA
- *MALACOIDES
- *PYRETHRUM
- *RANUNCULUS
- *REHMANNIA
- *RHODANTHE
- *SAPONARIA
- *SCABIOUS
- *SCHIZANTHUS (Pin Cushion)
- *STATICE
- *STOCKS
- *SWEET PEAS
- *SWEET WILLIAM
- *SWEET
- *WIVELSFIELD
- *VERBENA
- *VINCA ROSEA
- *VIOLA
- *VIRGINIAN STOCK
- *WALLFLOWER

FLOWERING BULBS

† Raise Seedlings in cool semi-shaded position.

- Anemone
- Anomatheca
- Agapanthus
- Alstroemeria
- Babiana
- Brodiaea

- Cyclamen
- Clivia
- Crocus
- Crimum
- Daffodils
- Freesia

- Hippeastrum
- Iris (Bulbous)
- Hyacinths
- Ixias
- Lachenalia
- Morphixia

- Muscari
- Nerine
- Ornithogalum
- Ranunculus
- Scillas
- Snowflake

- Sternbergia
- Tulip
- Watsonia

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bougardias

Pentstemons

Palms

Ferns

FARM SEEDS

Ask for Yates' Current Prices, and see Calendar on Back Cover. Now is the time to start pasture improvement. Write for any information.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

IF YOU BUY YATES' YOU CANNOT GET OLD SEEDS, BECAUSE YATES DESTROY THEM.

Notes for March

MARCH, 1937.

Sun.	7	14	21	28	
Mon.	1	8	15	22	29
Tue.	2	9	16	23	30
Wed.	3	10	17	24	31
Thu.	4	11	18	25	..
Fri.	5	12	19	26	..
Sat.	6	13	20	O27	..

O

Full

Moon

27th

MARCH is one of the busiest months in the year, and is one of the best months to sow Sweet Peas—the ground should be well prepared and deeply dug, using plenty of lime and well-rotted manure; special attention is drawn to Yates' Collection of the Best Twelve varieties. Price, 6/6. As the summer annuals finish, clear the old plants away and dig deeply in preparation for re-planting. As real gardening weather is now coming on, study carefully the very full list of recommendations for this month. Select the kinds of Vegetables and Flowers you prefer and turn to pages 25 to 31 for the particular varieties—Yates suggest all popular sorts. Keep slugs and snails away from your seedling beds with lime, tobacco dust, or "265." Antirrhinums

(Snapdragons) require a fairly dry not over-rich soil with plenty of lime; our strains contain a number of very fine colours only recently introduced. Stocks must have a well-drained soil, fairly stiff for preference; do not over-water them. Carnations like a gritty, well-drained soil, and are very partial to lime. This is the main planting month for the beautiful spring flowering bulbs—Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Freesias, Sparaxis, Muscari (Grape Hyacinth), etc., they thrive in light leaf mould soils in a semi-shady position. Excepting Tulips, they may also be grown indoors in pots, or in china bowls without drainage, if a special compost (write for price) is used. When grown in this way keep them in a cool, dark place till growth is well started. Couch Lawns will now be losing their colour, and it is an excellent plan to make a light sowing of a winter grass, such as New Zealand Bent Grass. If well watered the seed will wash down into the couch and soon sprout. Roses should be yielding autumn flowers—water and cultivate regularly. If mildew appears, spray at once with Bordeaux; wood ashes stirred in round the plants are also beneficial.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The weather is now becoming more favourable for gardening. A last sowing of French Beans can be made in districts where early frosts are not experienced. Potato Onions, Tree Onions, and Shallots are generally available this month. The bulbs of the former increase like Potatoes, while the small Tree Onion bulbets grow into fair sized Onions. Aphis on Cabbage and Cauliflowers are best treated by spraying with Nicotine Sulphate, while "Drymac" Derris Dust or Katakilla (both non-poisonous preparations) are suitable for the Cabbage Moth and the Green Grub. Successive sprayings will probably be necessary. Seedling beds should be protected against slugs and snails; "265" Snail Extirminator is excellent for this purpose. In all but cold districts make regular sowings of Peas every four weeks till the spring.



LINARIA, EXCELSIOR HYBRIDS.—Make a most attractive display when in bloom. Try a packet. They will improve your borders considerably.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

MARCH

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see 'Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)
*BEET
*BEET, SILVER
*CABBAGE
*CARROT
*CAULIFLOWER

*CRESS
*KOHL RABI
*LEEK
*LETTUCE
*MUSTARD
*ONIONS

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM
*AGATHEA
*AGERATUM
*ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
*ANCHUSA
*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*AQUILEGIA
(Columbine)
*ARCTOTIS
*AUBRETIA
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA
(Broad-Leaved
Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CAMPANULA
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY
BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA
(Cornflower)
*CHEIRANTHUS

*CHRYSANTHE-
MUM (Annual)
*CINERARIA
*CLARKIA
*CYNOCLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
*ERIGERON
*FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
*FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
*GEUM
*GLADIOLI
*GODETIA
*GRASSES
(Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM
*HELIOTROPE
*HEUCHERA
*HOLLYHOCK
*HONESTY
*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
† Raise Seedlings in cool semi-shaded position.

*PARSLEY
*PARSNIP
PEAS
*RADISH
*SPINACH
*SWEDES

*POMPSIS
*LARKSPUR
*LEPTOSYNE
(Yellow Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
(FRENCH)
*MATHIOLA
*MIGNONETTE
*MIMULUS
*NACTURITUM
*NEMESIA
*NEMOPHILA
*NIEMERBERGIA
*N'GELLA
(Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
*PEA, PERENNIAL
*PENTSTEMON
*PHLOX
*PLATYCODON
*POLYANTHUS

*POPPIES
(all varieties)
*PRIMROSE
† *PRIMULA
COIDES
*PYRETHRUM
*RANUNCULUS
*RHODANTHE
*SAPONARIA
*SCABIOUS
(Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS
(For Shows, sow
middle March)
*SWEET WILLIAM
*SWEET
WIVELSFIELD
*TORENIA
*VERBENA
*VINCA ROSEA
*VIOLA
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER

FLOWERING BULBS

Anemone
Anemone
Agapanthus
Alstroemeria
Babiana
Brodiaea

Cyclamen
Crocus
Crimin
Daffodils
Freesia

Hippeastrum
Hyacinths
Iris (Bulbous)
Ixia
Lachenalia
Montbretia

Morphixia
Muscari
Nerine
Ornithogalum
Ranunculus
Scilla

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, SHRUBS & FRUITS

Citrus Fruit
Evergreen Shrubs

Carnations
Gerberas

Fuchsias
Pentstemons

Pelargoniums
(Geranium)

Camellias

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

(Prices on application.)

Yates' Evergreen Mixture, also Special Mixtures for Tennis Courts, Putting Greens, etc. New Zealand Bent, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties, except Couch.

FARM SEEDS

Sow now for Winter Fodder. See Back Cover for crops to sow. We can help you make your decisions if you write us.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

Notes for April

APRIL, 1937.													
Sun.	..	4	11	18	25								
Mon.	..	5	12	19	O26								
Tue.	..	6	13	20	27								
Wed.	..	7	14	21	28								
Thun.	1	8	15	22	29	O Full							
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	Moon							
Sat.	3	10	17	24	..	26th							

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

APRIL

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)
*BEEF
*CABBAGE (early varieties)
*CARROT (early varieties)
*CRESS

ENDIVE
*HERBS
*KOHL RABI
*LEEK
*LETTUCE
*MUSTARD
*ONIONS

*PARSLEY
*PARSNIP
PEAS
*RADISH
*SPINACH
*TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.
Garlic
Potato-Onions
Shallots
Tree Onions
Prices on application

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)
*AGERATUM
*ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
*AUBRETIA
*BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CAMPANULA
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA (Cornflower)
*CHEIRANTHUS
*CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual)

*CLARKIA
*CYNIGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
*ERIGERON
*FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
*FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
*GEUM
*GODETIA
*GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)
*HELIOTROPE
*HEUCHERA
*HOLLYHOCK
*HONESTY

*HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
*LARKSPUR
*LEFTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD (French)
*MATHIOLA (Night Scented Stock)
*MIGNONETTE
*MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)
*NASTURTIUM
*NEMESIA
*NEMOPHILA
*NIEREMBERGIA
*NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
*PEA, PERENNIAL
*PHLOX

PLATYCODON
POLYANTHUS
*POPPIES (all var.)
*PRIMROSE
†*PRIMULA (1/- pkt.)
†*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
*PYRETHRUM (Golden Feather)
*RHODANTHE
*SAPONARIA
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
*VINCA ROSEA
*VIOLA
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER (Early Flowering)

† Raise Seedlings in cool semi-shaded position.

FLOWERING BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Anemone
Anematheca
Agapanthus
Alstroemeria
Babiana
Brodiaea
Bilbergia

Calla
Crocus
Cyanthus
Daffodil (Narcissus)
Freesia
Hemerocallis

Hyacinth
Iris (all classes)
Ixia
Kniphofia
Lachenalia
Montbretia

Morphixia
Muscari
Ornithogalum
Pancratium
Schizostylis
Scilla
Snowflake
Sprekelia
Tulip
Tulbaghia
Vallota
Watsonia

PLANTS, SHRUBS & FRUITS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Citrus Fruits
Evergreen Shrubs

Roses
Carnations

Pentstemons
Pelargoniums (Geraniums)

Violets

LAWN SEEDS

(Prices on application.)

Yates' Evergreen Mixture, also Special Mixtures for Tennis Courts, Putting Greens, etc. New Zealand Beat, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties, except Couch.

FARM SEEDS

What to Sow—see Calendar at back.

READ PAGES 25 - 31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

Notes for May

MAY, 1937.

Sun.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Mon.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Tue.	..	4	11	18	O ²⁵	
Wed.	..	5	12	19	26	O
Thu.	..	6	13	20	27	Full
Fri.	..	7	14	21	28	Moon
Sat.	J	8	15	22	29	25th

THIS is perhaps the best month to plant deciduous Shrubs and Fruit Trees. Early planting enables the roots to take hold of the soil before the coldest part of winter. Towards the end of the month pruning of the early stone fruits, such as peaches, may be commenced. Members of the Lily family should be planted in an easterly position sheltered from hot westerly winds; established clumps that have become too thick should be separated and replanted. Dianthus (Pinks) are an excellent subject for warm dry positions; they flower throughout the summer and, although biennials, they should be discarded after the first season and raised again each autumn. This is a good month to raise Lobelia for planting out in early spring after frosts; the



ONION, YATES' WHITE IMPERIAL SPANISH.—No Vegetable garden should be without a b-d of Onions. This variety is a fair keeper, and a wonderful home garden sort.

Lobelia pendula, a trailing variety, is well worth growing for hanging baskets in the bush-house or window boxes in sheltered positions. Pentstemons should be cut well back as the flowering finishes. The fibrous-rooted Bedding Begonia will have finished flowering; although perennial, they should be discarded and fresh seedlings raised in the early spring. Cannas and Chrysanthemums may be lifted now and heeled-in in an odd corner under some dry litter. Dahlia tubers may be lifted and stored in dry sand under cover until the spring. Perennial Asters should be lifted and divided up if too thick. Rose planting may be continued. All seedlings of spring flowering plants should be planted out as soon as large enough, while the ground is still warm.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Continue to cultivate all growing crops to conserve moisture and keep out the weeds. Keep a sharp watch for Black Aphis on Broad Beans, and, if necessary, spray with Nicotine Sulphate, adding Soft Soap or some other suitable spreader. Well-grown Cabbage and Cauliflower plants will be benefited by the application of a small handful of Bone Dust or No. 12 Fertilizer to each plant, which should be forked in lightly and well watered; this may be followed by regular applications of weak liquid manure. Cauliflowers in particular will stand an almost unlimited amount of feeding. Brussels Sprouts will now be nearing maturity, and the buds or sprouts should be used while young and sappy; they will not stand on the plants for long without losing their tenderness, except perhaps in very cold, frosty districts. A further sowing of Onions may be made, and the variety Odoorless is recommended for those for whom the ordinary varieties are too strong. If the earlier sown Onions appear to be running to seed or growing too thick in the necks, bend the necks over close to the bulb, as this will check the rush of sap and often enable good crops to be gathered.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE, FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

MAY

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)	Roots, Tubers
*BEET	(see Yates' Current Price List).
*CABBAGE (early sorts)	Asparagus
ENDIVE	Garlic
*HERBS	Herbs
*KOHL RABI	Rhubarb
*LETTUCE	
*MUSTARD	
*ONIONS	
*PARSLEY	
*PARSNIP	
*RADISH	
*TURNIPS	

FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM	*LOBELIA	*SCABIOUS
*ALYSSUM	*LUPINS	(Pin Cushion)
*ANTIRRHINUM	*MARIGOLD	*STATICE
(Snapdragon)	(French)	(Sea Lavender)
*BELLIS PERENNIS	*MIGNONETTE	*STOCK
(Double Daisy)	*NEMESIA	*SWEET PEAS
*CALENDULA	*PANSIES	*SWEET WIVELSFIELD
(Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*PENTSTEMON	*VERBENA
*CALLIOPSIS	*PHLOX	*VIOLA
*CANDYTUFT	*POPPIES	*VIRGINIAN
*CARNATIONS	(Shirley & Queen)	STOCK
CHEIRANTHUS	SAPONARIA	*WALLFLOWER
		(Annual)

All Popular Varieties of YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS are obtainable in your own Town. Buy from our Local Distributor.

FLOWERING BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Anemone	Daffodil	Ixia	Morphixia	Snowflake
Agapanthus	(Narcissus)	Kniphofia	Ornithogalum	Sprekella
Alstroemeria	Freesia	Lilium	Pancratium	Tulip
Bilbergia	Hemerocallis	Lily of Valley	Ranunculus	Tulbaghia
Calla	(Flag and Japanese)	Lachenalia	Schizostylis	Valloia
Cyrtanthus		Montbretia	Scilla	Watsonia

PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Summer Fruits	Ornamental Trees	Roses	Pelargoniums
Citrus Fruits	Plants	Shrubs	(Geraniums)
Berry Fruits	Ornamental Trees	Hedge Plants	Violets

LAWN SEEDS

(Prices on Application.)

Yates' Evergreen Mixture, also Special Mixtures for Tennis Courts, Putting Greens, etc. New Zealand Bent, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties, except Couch.

FARM SEEDS

Continue laying down Pasture Grasses and Clovers. This is a good time to establish Lucerne. Ask for Yates' Current Prices.

READ PAGES 25 - 31: They will help you Choose your Varieties.

YATES' ARE THE LARGEST SEEDSMEN IN AUSTRALIA, WITH THEIR OWN TESTING LABORATORY AND TRIAL GROUNDS.

Notes for June

JUNE, 1937.

Sun.	..	6	13	20	27
Mon.	..	7	14	21	28
Tue.	1	8	15	22	29
Wed.	2	9	16	23	30
Thu.	3	10	17	O24	..
Fri.	4	11	18	25	..
Sat.	5	12	19	26	..
					O Full Moon 24th

THIS is a good month to overhaul the garden generally. Towards the end of the month, in districts not subject to heavy frosts and in situations not exposed to cold Southerly and Westerly winds, Roses may be winter pruned and sprayed with Harbas or Albarol for the prevention or killing of scale fungi. As pruning tends to start soft new growth, it should be delayed for three or four weeks if the Roses are growing in an exposed situation, where the young shoots are likely to be damaged. When spraying, the surface soil should be drawn away from the base and the whole plant covered with spray. (See July notes for further hints on pruning Roses.)

This is the best month for pruning deciduous Fruit Trees (not Citrus); and deciduous Ornamental Trees, the latter should be cut back to keep them shapely, and any surplus wood trimmed from the centres. There is a good article on pruning fruit trees in our Garden Guide, 1/-, post free, or we can send a more extended work by Mr. J. A. Allen (Department of Agriculture), for 3/6 post paid, a very valuable guide for this important work. Immediately after pruning, the fruit trees should get a thorough spraying with Harola (Lime Sulphur), Albarol, or Harbas. Geraniums should be pruned to induce fresh growth; this makes them flower more freely. Mesembryanthemums which have become woody and unshapely should be replaced by cuttings which may be struck now. Hardy annuals and perennials as they become large enough for planting should be put out in beds or borders. Keep the beds and borders weeded and free from snails and slugs; Grant's "265" Snail Killer is an effective remedy.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All vacant ground should be dug deeply and left in a rough condition to allow the frosty weather to sweeten it for Spring planting; a surface dressing of lime is recommended. Towards the end of the month a good planting of Potatoes should be made in the warmer districts, choosing a northerly aspect if possible—an instructive leaflet on "Potato Growing" will be sent on request. First sowings of Tomato Seed for early crop can be made in protected frames, and we suggest Yates' Earliwinner and Earliana as good early sorts. Sow a line of Broad Beans every few weeks for succession, and see that a dressing of lime is added when preparing land for this crop.

A NOTE ABOUT VARIETIES.—We invite gardeners to allow us to help in the selection of varieties; for this purpose we include on pages 25-31, a miniature catalogue of the most popular and best recommended sorts. Select your varieties and ask for them by name.



GODETIA, TALL DOUBLE MIXED.—Try a packet of these pretty annuals. They are very easily raised from seed and bloom profusely.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

JUNE

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

- * BEANS (Broad)
- * CABBAGE (early sorts)
- * ENDIVE
- * LETTUCE
- * MUSTARD
- * ONIONS (Brown Spanish)
- * PARSLEY
- * PEAS
- * RADISH
- * TOMATOES (Sow under cover in frames)
- * TURNIPS

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE.

The most valuable Handbook for Home Gardeners.

Price, 1/-, Post Free.

- Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List)
- Artichoke
- Asparagus
- Garlic
- Herbs
- Rhubarb

FLOWER SEEDS

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring. Also see special note on page 30.

- * AGERATUM
- * ALYSSUM
- * ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- * BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
- * CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
- * CALLIOPSIS
- * CANDYTUFT
- * CARNATIONS
- * CHRYSANTHEMUM, TRICOLOR
- * CLARKIA
- * DIANTHUS
- * GAILLARDIA GEUM
- * GODETIA
- * GYPSOPHILA
- * HEUCHERA
- * LARKSPUR
- * LINARIA (Toad Flax)
- * LOBELIA
- * LUPINS
- * MIGNONETTE
- * PHLOX
- * POPPIES (Shirley & Queen)
- * SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
- * STATICE (Sea Lavender)
- * SWEET PEAS
- * VERBENA
- * WALLFLOWER (Early)

FLOWERING BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Anemone | Cyrtanthus | Kniphofia | Pancratium | Tuberose |
| Agapanthus | Hemerocallis | Lilium | Schizostylis | Tulbaghia |
| Alstroemeria | Iris (Flag and Japanese) | Lily of Valley | Sprekelia | Vallota |
| Calla | | Montbretia | Tigridia | |

PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Summer Fruits | Strawberry Plants | Ornamental Shrubs | Paonies (cool climates) | Pentstemons |
| Citrus Fruits | | Hedge Plants | Roses | Pelargoniums (Geraniums) |
| Grape Vines | Ornamental Trees | Climbing Plants | Carnations | Violets |
| Berry Fruits | | | | Cannas |

LAWN SEEDS

(Prices on application.)

Yates' Evergreen Mixture, also Special Mixtures for Tennis Courts, Putting Greens, etc. New Zealand Bent, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties except Couch.

FARM SEEDS

Less need be sown per acre when Yates' Machine-dressed and Tested Farm Seeds are used—see Farm Calendar at back.

BUY ROSE

PLANTS, ETC., through our Packet Seed Distributors, and see that our labels are on the Plants.

READ PAGES 25 - 31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

QUALITY! YATES' SELECTED STRAINS MAKE THAT DIFFERENCE.

Notes for July

JULY, 1937.

Sun.	4	11	18	25
Mon.	5	12	19	26
Tue.	6	13	20	27
Wed.	7	14	21	28
Thu.	8	15	22	29
Fri.	9	16	23	30
Sat.	10	17	24	31
			O	Full Moon
			O23	30
			24	31
			23rd	

IN pruning Roses the object is to relieve the plant of all dead or exhausted wood, to preserve shape, and to induce a vigorous new growth. Tall, vigorous growers should be pruned lightly, otherwise the result will be an extra strong growth and few flowers. Aim to secure a well-balanced, shapely bush. Make an upward slanting cut just above an outward pointing eye. It is important to remove any briar suckers, which usually come away at or below ground level, by digging down and cutting or breaking them out completely from their source; this applies especially to standard roses. Winter pruning of Roses should be completed during July, except in cold districts. In heavy soils a dressing of lime will benefit them, followed about three weeks later with a layer of horse or cow manure forked into the surface soil. Dig in some well-rotted stable manure around trees and shrubs, or give each plant a dressing of Bone Dust. Summer Fruit Trees should get No. 12 Mixed Fertilizer. Citrus Trees like top dressings and bush scrapings and No. 12 Mixed Fertilizer, the usual application being about 1 lb. of Fertilizer to each year of the tree's age up to a maximum of about 10 lbs. per tree. Finish all pruning and spraying this month. Harola Lime Sulphur applied at Winter strength (1 in 7-10 of water) will prevent Leaf Curl of Peaches in the Spring; it is useless to spray later when trees are in leaf. As the Pansies come into flower feed them with weak liquid manure; if Thrip is prevalent spray with Nicotine Sulphate, particularly underneath the leaves. Sweet Peas should be in full growth; if any yellowing of the foliage occurs spray with Harola Lime Sulphur, 1 pint to 50 of water. Grapes should now be shortened back to good, sound, mature wood, leaving only strong spurs well spaced. Spray with Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux, Winter strength, to prevent fungous diseases.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is the main planting time for Potatoes; they thrive in new ground, but where this is not available the land should be well prepared and wood ashes spread along the trenches, or failing this a dressing of any good fertilizer containing Potash, such as No. 5 Mixed Fertilizer. Do not overlook Jerusalem Artichokes; it is amazing how little they are grown considering they yield such enormous crops. Also remember that Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots may be planted now. First sowings of Tomato seed for an early crop can be made in frames this month, and beds should be prepared for planting them out as soon as the weather warms up a little; clean land means clean healthy Tomatoes. Keep Onion beds free from weeds; a further sowing of these can still be made if an early variety is chosen. Put in large sowings of Peas, choosing early and late varieties for succession. Those interested in large scale vegetable production should ask our local distributor, or write to Yates, Sydney, for a copy of the Current Price List whenever they are on the market for Vegetable Seeds, Peas and Beans, etc., by weight. The home gardener is well advised to purchase a copy of Yates' Garden Guide (1/-), written entirely for Australian conditions; also small booklets on the growing of Onions, Tomatoes, Sweet Peas are available gratis, and contain many useful hints.



STATICE, SINUATA HYBRIDS.—These handsome everlasting flowers should have a place in all gardens. • Choose a sunny situation.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

JULY

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

*BEET, SILVER
*CABBAGE
(early varieties)
*MUSTARD
Spanish)
PEAS

*RADISH
*RHUBARB
*TOMATOES
(Sow under cover
in frames)
*TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers
(see Yates' Current
Price List).

Artichoke
Asparagus
Garlic
Herbs
Potatoes
Rhubarb

All Popular Varieties
of YATES' RELI-
ABLE SEEDS are
obtainable in your
own Town. Buy from
our Local Distributor.

FLOWER SEEDS

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring. Also see special note on page 30.

*AGERATUM
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*BEGONIA (Tuber-
ous), 1/6 pkt.
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA
(Broad-Leaved
Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS

*CANDYTUFT
*CARNATIONS
*CHRYSANTHE-
MUM, TRICOLOR
*DIANTHUS
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*GODETIA
*GYPSOPHILA
*LARKSPUR

*LINARIA
(Toad Flax)
*LOBELIA
*MARGOLD,
(Arican)
*MIGNONETTE
*NEMESIA (cool
climates)
*PHLOX

*POPPIES,
(Shirley & Queen)
*SCABIOUS
(Pin Cushion)
*STATICE
(Sea Lavender)
*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
*WALLFLOWER
(Early)

FLOWERING BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus
Alstroemeria
Bilbergia
Calla

Cyrtanthus
Gladioli
Iris (Flag and
Japanese)

Kniphofia
Liliums
Lily of Valley

Tuberose
Tulbaghia
Vallota

PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, Etc. (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Summer Fruits
Citrus Fruits
Grape Vines

Berry Fruits
Strawberry
Plants
Ornamental Trees

Ornamental
Shrubs
Hedge Plants
Climbing Plants

Pæonies (cool
climates)
Roses
Carnations

Pentstemons
Cannas
Pelargoniums
(Geraniums)
Violets

LAWN SEEDS

(Prices on application.)

Yates' Evergreen Mixture, also Special Mixtures for Tennis Courts, Putting Greens, etc. New Zealand Bent, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties, except Couch.

FARM SEEDS

Yates' Machine-dressed and Tested Farm Seeds give quick and even germination—see Calendar at back, and ask for prices.

BUY ROSES.

PLANTS, ETC.,

through our Packet
Seed Distributors, and
see that our labels are
on the Plants.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

THERE ARE SEEDS—AND SEEDS! GET GOOD SEEDS—BUY YATES'!

Notes for August

AUGUST, 1937.

Sun.	1	8	15	O	22	29
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tue.	3	10	17	24	31	
Wed.	4	11	18	25	..	O
Thu.	5	12	19	26	..	Full
Fri.	6	13	20	27	..	Moon
Sat.	7	14	21	28	..	22nd

THE kinds of seeds that can be sown in this month depend largely on climate and situation. If frosts are likely, delay sowings of summer growing plants until next month. If autumn sowings were missed, seeds of many of the hardy flowers may be sown direct in the position where they are to grow for a late spring flowering. This is a good time to overhaul bush-house and verandah pot plants. Most of them are best repotted each year; a light gritty soil enriched with a little well-decayed leaf mould or cow manure is best. Do not use a pot any bigger than is necessary, and provide good drainage. Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias may be planted out now, they do best in a bush house, but may also be grown on a sheltered shady verandah or inside an easterly window if the room is airy. This is a good month for planting Gladioli, and if you are interested write for our descriptive list and cultural pamphlet. Cannas thrive in a heavy rich damp situation and make wonderful mass effects in roomy gardens. Perennial Phlox should be divided up if too thick. Strawberries should be mulched with some good compost and a little Bone Dust. Feed Pansies and Violas with liquid manure and keep all old flowers picked. Sow Mignonette seed direct where it is to grow as it does not transplant well. As *Chrysanthemums* throw up their new shoots break them off at the base and strike them in a warm, moist sandy soil; these make much better flowering plants than the old clumps. Rose planting should be completed this month, especially Standards, which should be well-established before warm weather.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In the warmer districts sowings of all tender Summer Growing Vegetables can now be made in the open, but in cold districts they should be delayed for another few weeks. Build up earth round growing crops of Potatoes to increase the crop. Plant out Tomatoes when about six inches high, protect at night in case of frost, and put a strong six-foot stake to each plant. Keep Broad Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Frequent sowings of Lettuce should be made at short intervals to ensure a constant supply of crisp young green-stuffs. Make a good sowing of Carrots, using a short variety if soil is shallow, otherwise the half-long varieties are suitable; also plant Parsnips (write for leaflet on the cultivation of these crops). It is a good time to separate any over-grown clumps of Herbs, stir the ground up around them and give them a dressing of manure or Bone Dust. Rhubarb clumps should be divided up and replanted about every three years, mulch them well with a good compost, and water well to start growth.



MARIGOLD, GUINEA GOLD.—One of the best annuals for cutting and indoor decoration. Do not overlook them.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

AUGUST

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS	PEANUTS	Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List)
*BEET	PEAS	Artichoke
*BEET, SILVER	*RADISH	Asparagus
*CARROT	*RHUBARB	Chokos
CAPE-	*TOMATOES	Herbs
GOOSEBERRY	(Sow under cover in frames)	Potatoes
*CELEERY	*TURNIPS	Rhubarb
*CRESS		
*CUCUMBER (mild climates)		

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)	GEUM GLOBE	*POPPIES (Cold districts only)
AGERATUM	AMARANTH (Gompheana)	SAPONARIA
ALONSOA	*GYPSOPHILA	*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)	*HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)	*STATICE (Sea Lavender)
ARCTOTIS	*HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)	*STOCKS (Cold climates only)
*ASTERS	*LUPINS	*VERBENA
BEGONIA (Tuberous), 1/6 pkt.	*MARIGOLD (African)	*WALLFLOWER (Annual)
BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)	*MIGNONETTE	*ZINNIA (in warm climates)
*CALENDULA	PEA, PERENNIAL	
*CALLIOPSIS	*PHLOX	

FLOWERING BULBS

Achimene	Gladioli	Iris (Flag and Japanese)	Schizostylis	Tuberose
Agapanthus	Gloxinia	Lilium	Sprekella	Tubaghia
Begonia			Tigridia	Valloia

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Summer Fruits	Grape Vines	Ornamental	Hedge Plants	Pentstemons
Citrus Fruits	Ornamental Trees	Shrubs	Roses	Pelargoniums
All Summer Fruits should be planted by the end of the month.			Carnations	(Geraniums)
				Violets

LAWN SEEDS and ROOTS

(Prices on application.)

Yates' Evergreen Lawn Seed, also seed of New Zealand Bent, Kentucky Blue, Rye Grasses, and other Lawn Varieties, may still be sown provided a good water supply is available. Roots of Couch Grass and Buffalo Grass can now be planted.

FARM SEEDS

There is yet time for sowing Lucerne and Pastures. Ask for Yates' Current Price List.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

QUALITY! YATES' SELECTED STRAINS MAKE THAT DIFFERENCE.

Notes for September

SEPTEMBER, 1937.

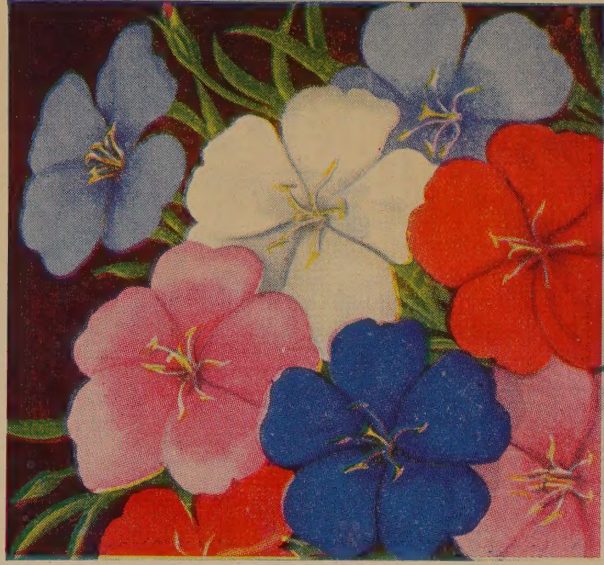
Sun.	..	5	12	19	26
Mon.	..	6	13	O20	27
Tue.	..	7	14	21	28
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29
Thu.	2	9	16	23	30
Fri.	3	10	17	24	..
Sat.	4	11	18	25	..
					O Full Moon 20th

MOST of the more tender annuals for summer bedding should now be sown in a sheltered seed bed. Choose a moist sheltered bed for the fibrous rooted Bedding Begonias. Tree Begonia plants are now available and are very suitable for the bush-house or an easterly position in the open in mild districts. Phlox and Rosy Morn Petunia are two of the finest bedding plants for colour masses during the summer; if raised in the nursery bed they should be transplanted while in their second or third leaf. For Geraniums choose a soil neither over-rich nor too moist, otherwise they do not flower freely. When putting out Dahlia tubers have the soil well enriched with rotted manure and bonedust to a depth of 12 inches; set a strong six-foot stake to each tuber when planting.

From this month on to November is the time to plant Chrysanthemums to ensure that glorious Autumn display. For house decoration as well as for garden display, the dainty singles and semi-singles are excellent. If caterpillars appear on Grapes, spray with Arsenate of Lead or Katakilla. Mulch Strawberries with straw or dry litter to keep fruit off ground. This is a good time to apply Sulphate of Ammonia to Couch Lawns to kill weeds; follow it up two or three weeks later with a top-dressing of clean light soil of a nature which will not set when wet—write for leaflet, "Lawn Making and Maintenance." Pruning and thinning out of Citrus Trees should now be attended to—see Yates' Garden Guide for further particulars. Keep all spent flowers picked off Lupins and Iceland Poppies to prolong the flowering period. Spray Roses with Bordeaux every ten days if mildew is in evidence. To prevent Codlin Moth, spray Apple, Pear, and Quince Trees with Arsenate of Lead as soon as the petals begin to fall. Make successive sprayings every few weeks until the fruit is nearly ripened. This is the time to order Passion Fruit plants—write for leaflet on their culture.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All the Summer Crops can now safely be put out in all but exceptionally cold districts. A few New Potatoes can be dug now, but the crop will not mature properly until about late November. If the plants show any signs of Blight, spray with Bordeaux Mixture. Sow a row of Radishes every few weeks for succession throughout the Summer; these should be used while young and tender. Be careful not to over-water Tomatoes, especially with overhead sprinklers, which are apt to induce disease; a good watering every two or three weeks is sufficient if followed by regular cultivation. If troubled with pests or diseases, consult the recommendations on inside back cover.



VISCARIA, MIXED COLOURS.—These hardy annuals will help make your garden a blaze of colour during the summer months.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE, FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

SEPTEMBER

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS
BEANS (French and Wax)
*BEET
*BEET, SILVER
CAPE-
GOOSEBERRY
CAPSICUM

*CARROTS
*CELERY
*CRESS
*CUCUMBER
*EGG PLANT
*HERBS
*LETTUCE
*MELONS

*MUSTARD
*PARSLEY
*PARSNIP
PEANUTS
PEAS (early varieties)
*PUMPKINS
*RADISH

*RHUBARB
*SQUASH
*SWEET CORN
*TOMATO
*TURNIP
*VEGETABLE-
MARROW
CHOKO (Tuber), 1/-

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM
(Everlasting)
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
ARCTOTIS
(White African Daisy)

*ASTERS
*BALSAM
BEGONIA, 1/- pkt.
(Semperflorens)
BRACHYCOME
(Swan River Daisy)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
CAPSICUM
*CARNATIONS
*CELOSIA
(Feathered Cockscomb)

*CENTAUREA (cool climates only)
*CHRYSANTHEMUM
*COCKSCOMB
(Dwarf)
COLEUS
*CONVOLVULUS
(Dwarf Morning Glory)
*COSMOS
*DAHLIA
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS
(Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA
(African Golden Daisy)
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy)

*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GERBERA
GLOBE
(Gomphrena)
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM
(Straw Flower)
*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
*MARGOLD
(African)
MATRICARIA
(Camomile)
*MIGNONETTE
*NASTURTIUM
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX
POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)

*POPPIES (for cold districts)
*PORTULACA
*RHODANTHE
*SALPIGLOSSIS
SALVIA
SAPONARIA
*SCABIOUS
(Pin Cushion)
(Cool districts)
*STATICE
*SUNFLOWER
TITHONIA
(Mexican Sunflower)
TORENIA
URSINIA
VENIDIUM
*VERBENA
*VISCARIA
*ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

ARISTOLOCHIA (The Dutchman's Pipe)
BIGNONIA
TWEEDIANA
CALAMPELIS
CARDIOSPERMUM
(Balloon Vine)

COBÆA SCANDENS
CONVOLVULUS
(Morning Glory)
DOLICHOS
GOURDS
IPOMOEA

KUDZU VINE
LOPHOSPERMUM
MANDEVILLEA
MAURANDIA
MINA LOBATA
PASSION VINE

PHASEOLUS
(Snail Flower)
PHYSIANTHUS
TACSONIA, 6d. and 1/- Varieties
THUNBERGIA
(Gibsoni), 1/- pkt.

FLOWERING BULBS

Achimene
Agapanthus
Begonia

Caladium
Dahlia
Gladioli

Gloxinia
Sprekelia

Tigridia
Tuberose
Tulbaghia
Vallota

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, Etc.

Citrus Fruits
Passion Fruit

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs
Dahlias

Chrysanthemums
Carnations
Gerberas

Perlargoniums
(Geraniums)
Perennial Phlox

Penistemonas
Begonias

Roots of Couch and Buffalo Grass now available.

READ PAGES 25 - 31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

Notes for October

CHOOSE a sunny warm position for such plants as Petunias, Salvias, Portulaca, Zinnias, etc. Weeds will need constant attention at this season. *Amaranthus* are well worth growing for their brilliant foliage—the tall varieties at the back of the border and the new dwarf varieties near the front. Prepare the soil well for *Chrysanthemums* with well-rotted compost and bonedust; firm the soil well before and after planting—this induces healthy hard-wooded growth. *Portulaca* is an excellent subject for a hot, dry position; they are very attractive grown in the crevices of brick paths or paving stones. Keep the young spring growth of *Delphiniums* well protected from slugs and snails. Grant's "265" Snail Killer is an effective remedy. Feed them at intervals with liquid manure. *Aquilegia* (Columbines) as they flower, and *Bouvardias* as they spring into growth, should be mulched and kept moist. *Carnations* will need disbudding and *Anemone* and *Ranunculus* bulbs may be lifted as the plants die down, and stored till autumn, when they may be replanted again, although fresh yearling bulbs always give best results. Some magnificent new colours have been introduced in *Eschscholtzia* (California Poppies)—sow direct in the permanent position, as they do not transplant well. If the seed pods are kept regularly pinched off the annuals the flowering period is considerably lengthened. A few of the most popular varieties of roses are now available, grown in pots for late planting. This is a good month to start all climbers from seed; *Mina Lobata*, an annual, and *Thunbergia* *Gibsoni*, a perennial, are two good sorts. Sowings of Lawn Grass seed should not be made after this month, as it is difficult to germinate during the hot weather.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Garden pests are generally very active during this month, and regular sprayings should be made of Nicotine Sulphate for *Aphis*, *Thrip*, *Red Spider*, etc., and of Arsenate of Lead and *Katakilla* for all leaf-eating pests such as *Pumpkin Beetle*, *Caterpillars*, *Grubs*, or *Snails*; for rust on Beans use *Harola Lime Sulphur*. The side laterals of *Tomatoes* should be pinched out at the main stem, but do not remove any leaves from the main stem itself; give a light sprinkling of Bone Dust or Superphosphate, or each, half and half, and cultivate the soil well. If weather dry, give plants a good soaking about every ten days. If *Tomatoes* show signs of *Blight* or leaves shrivelling, spray with *Bordeaux Mixture*; in fact, it is a safeguard to do this every fortnight. For Beet choose a light friable soil; do not use fresh manure. Leeks require a very heavily-manured soil and should be planted in drills several inches deep so that they may be hilled in and blanched during growth. Keep all Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Mustard and Cress are delicious for salads or sandwiches; always sow the Cress a week earlier than the Mustard. Now is the time to sow Celery seed. Use well-prepared seed boxes. Keep well watered.

OCTOBER, 1937.

Sun.	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	..	4	11	18	25
Tue.	..	5	12	19	26
Wed.	..	6	13	O20	27
Thu.	..	7	14	21	28
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30
					Full Moon 20th



SALPIGLOSSIS, YATES' EMPEROR MIXED.—The gorgeous colours and rich and varied markings of *Salpiglossis* are not equalled by any other flowers.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

OCTOBER

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS
BEANS (French
and Wax)
*BEET
*BEET, SILVER
CAPE-
GOOSEBERRY
CAPSICUM
*CARROT

*CELERY
*CRESS
*CUCUMBER
*EGG PLANT
*HERBS
*LETTUCE
*MELONS

*MUSTARD
*PARSLEY
PEANUTS
*PUMPKINS
*RUMDISH
*RHUBARB
*SQUASH

*SWEET CORN
*TOMATOES
*TURNIPS
*VEGETABLE-
MARROW
SWEET-POTATO
PLANTS
(See Catalogue)

FLOWER SEEDS

*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*ASTERS
*BALSAM
BEGONIA, 1/- pkt.
(Fibrous Rooted)
BRACHYCOME
(Swan River
Daisy)
*CALLIOPSIS
CAPSICUM
*CARNATION
*CELOSIA
(Feathered
Cockscomb)

*COCKSCOMB
(Dwarf)
*CONVOLVULUS
*COSMOS
*DAHLIAS
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIMORPHOTHECA
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian
Poppy)
*GAILLARDIA

GERBERA
GEUM
GLOBE
AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)
GLOXINIA
*GYPSOPHILA
*MARGOLD
(African)
MATRICARIA
(Camomile)
*MIGNONETTE
*NASTURTIUM
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX

POINCIANA
(Bird of Paradise
Flower)

*PORTULACA
*RHODANTHE
*SALPIGLOSSIS
SALVIA
*SUNFLOWER
TITHONIA
(Mexican
Sunflower)
URSINIA
VENIDIUM
*VISCARIA
*ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

ANTIGONON
ARISTOLOCHIA
(The Dutchman's
Pipe)
BIGNONIA
TWEEDIANA
CALAMPELIS
CARDIOSPERMUM
(Balloon Vine)

COBAEA SCANDENS
CONVOLVULUS
(Morning Glory)
DOLICHOS
GOURDS
IPOMOEA
(Cardinal Creeper)

KUDZU VINE
LOPHOSPERMUM
MANDEVILLEA
MAURANDIA
MINA LOBATA
PASSION VINE

PHASEOLUS
(Snail Flower)
PHYSIANTHUS
(The Moth Plant)
TACSONIA, 6d. and
1/- Varieties
THUNBERGIA

FLOWERING BULBS

Achimene
Agapanthus

Begonia
(Tuberous)

Caladium
Dahlia

Gladioli
Gloxinia

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, Etc.

Dahlia, Hardy Shrubs, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Coleus, Perennial Asters, Bougainvillea, Frangipani, Palms and Ferns. Also Roots of Couch and Buffalo Grasses. Note.—Provided a regular water supply is available, Yates' Evergreen Lawn Seed may still be sown in cool districts.

FARM SEEDS

Sow for Green Feed in case it turns dry. See Calendar at back, and ask for Prices.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

Notes for November

NOVEMBER, 1937.													
Sun.	..	7	14	21	28								
Mon.	1	8	15	22	29								
Tue.	2	9	16	23	30								
Wed.	3	10	17	24	..								
Thu.	4	11	18	25	..								
Fri.	5	12	19	26	..								
Sat.	6	13	20	27	..								

THE rush of spring bloom will now be over, and as the old flowering plants are removed the vacant ground should be deeply dug and renovated with good compost; after planting, a mulch of similar material should be spread on the surface to keep ground cool and prevent evaporation during the hot season. Do not overlook African Marigolds for masses or ribbons of colour during the summer. Choose a rich warm position for Zinnias, where they can receive regular watering. Spray with Arsenate of Lead or Katakilla if any pests are eating the young Dahlias, otherwise the main shoots are likely to be damaged. If warm, humid weather is experienced, dust your Carnations regularly with Lime or Sulphur, as rust is likely to attack them under these conditions; as the plants complete their flowering, cut well back and mulch to induce fresh growth for next winter flowers. Two or three weeks after they finish flowering *Antirrhinums* may be cut well back to induce fresh growth. Established *Passion Fruit Vines* should now have the young laterals pruned back to within a foot of the main leaders if a winter crop is desired. Evergreen Shrubs which have finished their spring flowering may be pruned lightly to maintain good shape and healthy growth. *Hyacinth*, *Daffodil* and *Freesia Bulbs* may be lifted as they die back; where the two latter have been growing in naturalised conditions in grass, cutting or scything may be again started—it is not necessary to lift the bulbs. Remove all faded blooms and seed pods from roses that have finished blooming; stems which have borne flowers may be lightly cut back to two or three eyes. Water them regularly to produce fresh growth and mulch to keep the roots cool.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The weather will be getting very hot now and most crops will require a good watering once a week. Use a good sprinkler and let the water soak well in for an hour or so in each plot. Dig in any spent crops provided they are free from disease; if not, burn off, and keep ground well worked to prevent evaporation and keep down the weeds. It is a good plan to make a sowing of late maturing varieties of *Tomato* and transplant into the beds about Christmas. If any *Wilt* appears in your *Tomatoes* burn the plants immediately and lime the soil around the affected area. Short early *Carrots* should be used as soon as ready, but the longer later varieties will stand in the ground several weeks. *White Onions* sown in the late summer should be lifted as soon as they are hard and sound and stored in a cool, airy place. Keep *Spinach* Beet leaves well picked to maintain growth; it is advisable to snap them off rather than cut them. Make sowings of *Beetroot* and *Carrots* every few weeks for succession.



PHLOX. YATES' DERWENT LARGE FLOWERED MIXED.—Make large sowings of *Phlox*. They make a bright show if grown in borders or massed.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

NOVEMBER

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS

(French and Wax)

- *BEET
- *BEET, SILVER
- *CABBAGE
- *CAPSICUM
- *CARROT

*CAULIFLOWER

CELERY

- *CRESS
- *CUCUMBER
- *EGG PLANT
- *HERBS
- *LEEK

*LETTUCE

- *MELONS
- *MUSTARD
- *PUMPKINS
- *RADISH
- *SQUASH
- *SWEET CORN

*TOMATOES

- *TURNIPS
 - *TURNIPS, SWEDE
 - *VEGETABLE-MARROW
 - SWEET POTATO PLANTS
- (See Catalogue)

FLOWER SEEDS

*AMARANTHUS

*ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

*ASTER

*BALSAM
BEGONIA, 1/- pkt.
(Fibrous Rooted)

BRACHYCOMME

(Swan River

Daisy)

*CAPSICUM

*CARNATION

*CELOSIA

(Feathered

Cockscomb)

*COCKSCOMB

(Dwarf)

COLEUS

*CONVOLVULUS

*COSMOS

*DIANTHUS

DIDISCUS

(Blue Lace

Flower)

DIMORPHOTHECA

(African Golden

Daisy)

*ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Californian

Poppy)

*GAILLARDIA

KOCHIA

*MARIGOLD

(African)

MATRICARIA

(Camomile)

*PETUNIA

*PHLOX

POINCIANA

(Bird of Paradise

Flower)

*PORTULACA

*RHODANTHE

*SALPIGLOSSIS

SALVIA

*SUNFLOWER

TITHONIA

(Mexican Sun-

flower)

URSINIA

VENIDIMUM

*VISCARIA

*ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

ANTIGONON

ARISTOLOCHIA

(The Dutchman's

Pipe)

BIGNONIA

TWEEDIANA

CALAMPELIS

CARDIOSPERMUM

(Balloon Vine)

COBAEASCANDENS

CONVOLVULUS

(Morning Glory)

DOLICHOS

GOURDS

IPOMOEA

(Cardinal Creeper)

KUDZU VINE

LOPHOSPERMUM

MANDEVILLEA

MAURANDIA

MUNA LOBATA

PASSION VINE

PHASEOLUS

(Snail Flower)

PHYSANTHUS

(The Moth Plant)

TACSONIA, 6d. and

1/- Varieties

THUNBERGIA

FLOWERING BULBS

Begonia

(Tuberous)

Brunsvigia

Dahlia

Gladioli

(Cool Climates)

Gloxinia

PLANTS, FRUITS, Etc.

Dahlias (Green Plants), Chrysanthemums (plant as early as possible), Begonias, Perennial Asters, Bougainvillea, Frangipanni, Palms and Ferns, Passion Fruit, and in Tropical Climates (only) Bananas and Paw Paws.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

Maizes, Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, etc., grow fast in warm weather.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

THE QUALITY OF YOUR FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES DEPENDS ON STRAIN—SOW YATES'.

Notes for December

In the flower garden this is not an important month for sowing, but most of the summer-flowering annuals may still be raised if earlier plantings were missed or if required for successive flowering. From now on, early sowings of Stocks, Iceland Poppies and Pansies are often made, particularly by commercial growers who wish to be "first on the market" and so realise higher prices. If sown now a good long flowering period is obtained before the winter. To assist customers we have included in this Calendar pages 25-31, a list of those varieties most favoured by growers and which have been found entirely suitable for average Australian conditions. Make your selection and ask for them by name. Regular attention should be given to watering, weeding, cultivating and spraying as the circumstances demand. Hollyhocks are often attacked by rust on the undersides of the leaves—Bordeaux Mixture is a suitable spray. Annual climbing plants will be making quick growth and should be trained carefully on their supports. Remove all old flowering stems from Gaillardias and Dianthus, and mulch and water well to maintain growth and flower production. This is an excellent time to plant Dahlias; rooted green plants of most of the varieties are available. As Watsonias finish flowering they may be lifted and separated if too thick. Carefully remove all runners on Strawberry plants, except those to be rooted for propagation.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

If the weather is hot and dry, as it usually is during this month, give each plot a good watering once a week. A good mulch of stable manure can be added. It is wonderfully helpful, saving liquid manure and keeping the ground cool. Potatoes should be dug and stored in a cool dry place as soon as they have ripened off, otherwise if left in the ground and any prolonged rain is experienced they are likely to make second growth. French Beans can still be sown. This is the ideal month for sowing Cauliflower seeds for planting out later on—write for leaflet on Cauliflower Growing; keep the young plants in the beds free from pests by spraying with Nicotine Sulphate or Arsenate of Lead. Do not make the beds too rich, and thin out the plants to three or four inches apart, the aim being to obtain hardy, stocky plants that will stand transplanting during the hot weather. Those who live in cold districts where regular winter frosts are experienced should not neglect to make a sowing of Brussels Sprouts; they are a delicious vegetable for winter use. Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins, and all vine crops should be sprayed at intervals with Arsenate of Lead to prevent damage by Pumpkin Beetle; use Harola Lime Sulphur if mildew appears.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Yates' Annual (General Catalogue)—Yates' Spring List—Yates' Current Price List of Agricultural and Pasture Seeds—Dahlia and Chrysanthemum List (in season), also the following Booklets: Tomato Growing for Profit, How to Grow Onions, Lucerne, etc. All above Free on request.

Yates' Grassland and Green Crop Farming, 1/-, post free.

DECEMBER, 1937.

Sun.	5	12	19	26	
Mon.	6	13	20	27	
Tue.	7	14	21	28	
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29
Thu.	2	9	16	23	30
Fri.	3	10	17	24	31
Sat.	4	11	18	25	..

O

Pull
Moon
18th



CINERARIA, YATES' LARGE FLOWERED BRANCHING.—A bed of Cinerarias is a thing of beauty always, and not readily forgotten. Be sure and have a packet.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES, SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. FOR GUIDANCE AS TO VARIATION OF PLANTING TIMES, FOR VERY COLD OR VERY HOT AND TROPICAL CLIMATES, SEE NOTE ON PAGE 30.

DECEMBER

Standard Size Packets of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 6d. per Packet. For people with limited garden space, Varieties marked * can be obtained in 3d. Packets. All post free except Peas and Beans. For ounce and pound rates see Yates' Annual.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (French and Wax)

- *BEET
- *BEET, SILVER
- *BORECOLE
- *BRUSSELS-
- *SPROUTS
- *CABBAGE

CAPE GOOSE- BERRY

- *CARROT
- *CAULIFLOWER
- *CELERY
- *CRESS
- *CUCUMBER
- *HERBS

*LETTUCE

- *MELONS
- *MUSTARD
- *PUMPKINS
- *RADISH
- *SQUASH
- *SWEET CORN
- *TOMATOES

- *TURNIPS
- *TURNIPS, SWEDE
- *VEGETABLE-
MALLOW

Roots, Tubers, etc.
Sweet Potatoes
(Rooted Cuttings)

FLOWER SEEDS

- *ALYSSUM
- *AMARANTHUS
- †*ANEMONE
- *ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
- *ASTERS
- *BALSAM
- BEGONIA 1/- pkt.
(Fibrous Rooted)
- BRACHYCOME
(Swan River
Daisy)
- *CALLIOPSIS

- *CARNATIONS
- †CINERARIA
- *CONVOLVULUS
- *COSMOS
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS
(Blue Lace Flower)
- *GAILLARDIA
- *HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
- KOCHIA
- *MARGOLD
(African)

MATHIOLA (Night Scented Stock)

- †*PANSY
- *PETUNIA
- *PHLOX
- †*POPPIES
(Iceland)
- *PORTULACA
- †PRIMULA
- †*PRIMULA MALA-
COIDES
- †*RANUNCULUS

- †*SCHIZANTHUS
(Poor Man's
Orchid)
- †*STOCKS
- *SUNFLOWER
- *SWEET PEAS
- TITHONIA
(Mexican
Sunflower)
- *VIOLA
- *WALLFLOWER
- *ZINNIA

† Sow late in December. Raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.

FLOWERING BULBS

Brunsvigia
Cyclamen

Hippeastrum
Nerine

Sternbergia

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bouvardias,
Dahlias
(Green Plants)

Pentstemons
Perennial Phlox

Perennial Asters
(Michaelmas
Daisy)

FARM SEEDS

Japanese Millet is one of the quickest-growing summer catch crops. Ask for Yates' Prices.

All Popular var-
ieties of

YATES'
RELIABLE

SEEDS

are obtainable in
your own Town.
Buy from our Local
Distributor.

READ PAGES 25-31. They will help you Choose your Varieties.

YATES' ARE THE LARGEST SEEDSMEN IN AUSTRALIA, WITH THEIR OWN TESTING LABORATORY AND TRIAL GROUNDS.

YATES' FLOWER SEEDS

A Selection of Well-recommended CHOICE and POPULAR VARIETIES.

Hardy—Easily Grown—Brilliant Colours.

"Thank God for a Garden and the Gift of Flowers." No words can express more adequately the deep-seated human craving for beauty in home and surroundings, and the complete satisfying of that need by the "Gift of Flowers." Grow flowers, and yet more flowers, plant them in masses, gather them in armful and let their wondrous beauty and fragrance delight and comfort you.

We have selected from our full list, for your guidance, the following, which comprise the majority of the most widely grown and dependable favourites. Make your choice from this list, ask for them by name, and plant according to the monthly recommendations, so that you too may enjoy the "Gift of Flowers."

AMARANTHUS

Mixed Hybrids.—A gorgeous foliage plant for a background in the garden. A choice mixture of the most brilliant shades. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

ANEMONE

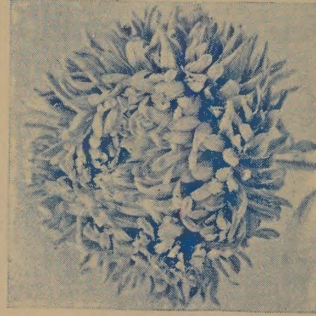
St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain.—We carefully select this each year for a wide range of colour and a good proportion of semi-double flowers. One of our most attractive spring blooms. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

ANTIRRHINUM

Giant Large Flowered Mixed.—A wonderful new class producing magnificent bold spikes of bloom carried on long stems; range of colour is excellent.

Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.
Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered Mixed.—This is the type to grow where heavy winds are experienced, as the plants are more stocky than the taller sorts. We offer a wide range of colour, with pink and tango shades predominating.

Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.



Aster—American Beauty.

ASTER

Giant Grego Mixed (Wilt Resistant).—A very fine early Aster; large blooms with curled and interlacing petals. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

ASTER (continued)—

American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resistant).—Probably the best type for general use. The blooms are magnificent and are produced during the later and cooler summer months. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Antirrhinum.

BALSAM

Yates' Superb Double Mixed.—A choice strain of Camellia and Rose-Flowered Balsams, comprising choice shades of pink, scarlet and salmon, as well as the blue and lilac shades, some being attractively spotted.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CALENDULA

Orange King (Broad-leaved Marigold).—Selected for its rich colour and doubleness of flower; easily grown and a very popular flower. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CALLIOPSIS

Drummondii.—An excellent subject for a warm, dry position, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Bicolor (Tinctoria).—A sun-loving plant, producing in great profusion blooms of the richest shades of brown, maroon, crimson, and golden yellow. Very attractive. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CANDYTUFT

Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids.—A favourite for bedding and very useful for cutting. Mixture contains some very pleasing rose shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

CARNATION

Yates' Giant Bedding Mixed.—

This is one of the best types for massed bedding owing to its very free flowering habit and the lovely fragrant blooms which are produced on strong, wiry stems; easily grown. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-
Margaret Mixed.—Valued on account of its beautiful clove scent and profusion of blooming. Pkts., 3d.

CELOSIA

Thompsoni Mixed.—A choice strain of feathered Cockcomb which for brilliancy of colour is unequalled. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Tricolor Mixed (Painted Daisies).—Exceedingly attractive annuals producing Marguerite-like flowers of white, yellow, and red, many having a deep maroon eye. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CINERARIA

Yates' Large Flowered Branching.—A choice strain which has been carefully selected for broad petalled bloom and a wide range of colouring, including both rich shades as well as the more delicate tints. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-



Dianthus—Double Hybrids.

CLARKIA

Double Mixed.—The crimped rosette-like flowers are carried on long slender stems, and somewhat resemble Peach blossom. The colours include salmon, scarlet, rose, pink, and orange scarlet. Becoming very popular.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

COSMOS

Mammoth Single Mixed.—A choice strain of this favourite and easily grown annual.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Double Mixed.—The double Cosmos has been a popular favourite for cutting for some years, but unfortunately no strain will produce higher than about 25 per cent. of doubles. Seed offered is the very choicest procurable.

Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

DAHLIA

Double Mixed.—Our seed is saved from the choicest named varieties, and will produce a good percentage of first-class blooms; the majority will be of the decorative type, but blooms of the Cactus and Paeony types also are sometimes found in this mixture.

Pkts., 6d.

Single Mixed.—Brilliant colouring and most excellent for cutting.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

DELPHINIUM

Yates' Perennial Hybrids.—A very fine strain grown and selected on our own Seed Farms. Contains a magnificent range of colour from the lightest to the deepest purple blue.

Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

Butterfly, Deep Blue.—Should have a place in every garden, more especially of those who love blue flowers. Very prolific, and of a most attractive shade of rich deep blue.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

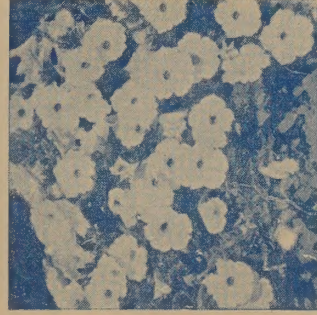
DIANTHUS

Yates' Single Hybrids.—Extra large single flowers of the richest colours and markings; a very fine strain.

Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

Yates' Double Hybrids.—A hardy line for general border work, producing double blooms of the most showy colours.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Petunia—Rosy Morn.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Mixed Hybrids.—Includes many of the newer shades such as scarlet, copper, chrome, purple, pink, and mauve. Does remarkably well in hot dry positions.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

GAILLARDIA

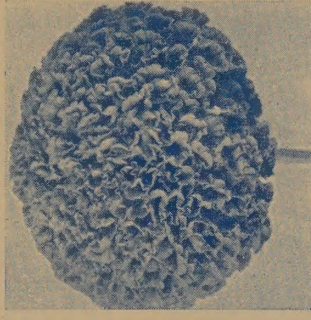
Grandiflora Mixed.—A choice mixture; colour ranges from deep orange to deep rich crimson. In many cases the petals are attractively tipped with golden yellow.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

GOSETIA

Tall Double Mixed (Azalea Flowered).—A great improvement on old types. It is very graceful in habit, each individual bloom being like a large rosette. Excellent for cutting; lasts well.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Marigold—African.

GYPSOPHILA

Elegans White (Grandiflora Type, Fairy Grass).—A speciality of ours; should be largely grown for mixing with other cut flowers; easily raised.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

LARKSPUR

Tall Branching Mixed.—While this seed takes a little longer to germinate than most annuals, it is well worth growing, as the abundance of bloom produced is perhaps unequalled in the garden world.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

LINARIA

Maroccana Excelsior Hybrids.—A very pretty and useful annual somewhat resembling a miniature Snapdragon. Now becoming very popular as a cut flower and for massed borders. Colouring includes yellow, pink, gold, crimson, lavender, etc.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace Compacta.—For a rich deep blue border nothing can surpass this favourite annual. Dwarf habit, dark foliage. Height, 4 inches.

Pkts., 6d.

Erinus, Azure Blue.—Rather taller growing than above, and flowers lighter blue; foliage green. Excellent for borders or bedding. Height, 9 to 12 ins.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

LUPIN

Tall Large Seeded Mixed.—Noted for sweetness of perfume. An excellent range of colour such as pink, blue, and mauve shades.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Tall Small Seeded Mixed.—The large Delphinium-like spikes are always greatly admired. Easily grown, and the hairy foliage of this type makes them more resistant to snails, etc.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

MARIGOLD

Guinea Gold.—One of the finest, hardiest, and most useful plants we have, both for bedding and for cutting. Thrives well in almost any climate or soil.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

African Tall Double Mixed.—A select strain of orange and lemon shades; large double flowers.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Tall Double French Mixed.—Noted for the richness of its deep maroon colouring. Valuable for growing for late autumn and winter use. An excellent cut flower.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

MIGNONETTE

Yates' Select Large Flowering.—An old favourite, renowned for its sweetness of perfume. We have paid particular attention to fragrance when making our selections. Shade varies from light to dark crimson.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Portulaca—Sunnybank Mixed.

Nasturtium

Golden Glean.—For hanging baskets, window boxes, or general garden work nothing can surpass this introduction. Splendid for indoor decoration and sweetly scented.

Pkts., 6d.

Yates' Matchless Mixture.—We know of nothing more suitable or more popular for covering old fences, out buildings, etc., than this. Range of colour is unequalled in any other plant offered.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

POPPY

NEMESIA

Large Flowered Mixed.—An exceedingly fine tall strain, flowers large and of the most brilliant colourings. Colours include scarlet, rose, orange, crimson, etc.

Blue Gem (Compacta).—Colour, a delightful soft azure blue. Plants of compact habit. Excellent for edgings, window boxes, or massing.

PANSY

Cassier's Blotched Mixed. — A very fine strain of blotched Pansies, comprising a wide range of colour and vigorous growth.

Fine Mixed.—This is noted for its free flowering habit and great diversity of colouring. Hardy. Pkts., 6d.

PETUNIA

Rosy Morn.—Ideal for Summer Borders, withstanding heat and dry conditions. Colour, rich rose. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Tall Mixed.—Hardy and vigorous. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

PHLOX

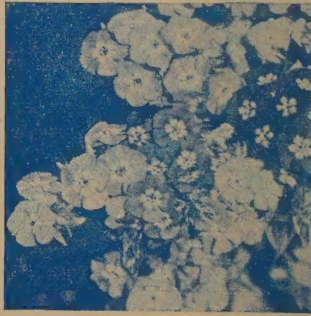
Yates' Derwent Large Flowered Mixed.—Phlox should be grown in every garden. Noted for its harmonious and well-balanced colouring, including such shades as vermilion, scarlet, crimson, rose, blues, salmon, lilac, and cream, many with large white eyes. Stands hot dry positions well. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Fine Mixed.—A good hardy strain with a wide range of colour. Pkts., 3d.

ICELAND POPPY

Sunbeam Mixed.—These Poppies continue their great popularity. We offer an exceedingly fine strain containing a high percentage of orange shades. Large flowers carried on extra long stems; very free flowering. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.



Phlox Drummondii.

STOCK

Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed.—This strain is world-renowned for its high percentage of doubles and magnificent range of colour. Vigorous branching habit.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Nice Giant Mixed.—Hardly so tall as above but includes a good range of colour, with a high percentage of doubles. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

SWEET PEAS

Early Flowering Mixed Hybrids.—A choice mixture of the Spencer or waved type, containing all the popular shades. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' First Choice Mixed.—A superb mixture of named varieties. Pkt., 1/-.

VIOLA

Blue Perfection.—The finest Blue Viola for ribbon borders; early and wonderfully free flowering. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

Lutea Splendens.—A good rich clear yellow, very attractive, free flowering, and makes a charming companion when grown alongside the Blue Viola listed above. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

WALLFLOWER

Single Early Flowering Mixed.—For warm districts this is the type, well worth growing, very sweetly scented, free flowering. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

ZINNIA

Gold Medal Giant Dahlia Flowered Mixed.—A choice mixture of this magnificent strain. Rich colours and soft tones combine to make it the finest mixture of Zinnias for cutting and exhibition. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Yates' Giant Double Mixed.—Hardy, immense double flowers; excellent colours. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

Lilliput Mixed.—These are miniature or pom-pom flowered Zinnias, growing 12-18 inches high. Excellent for indoor decoration. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.



Zinnia—Lilliput.

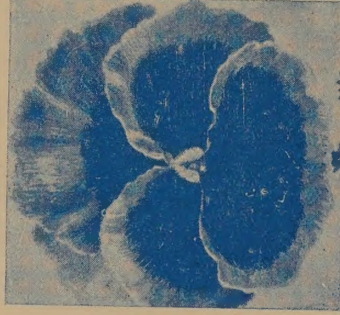
Shirley Selected Mixed.—Strongly recommended for the daintiness of colour and size of bloom. Colours are pink, red, salmon, etc. Easily grown, last well when cut. Pkts., 6d. & 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.

PORTULACA

Yates' Sunnybank Mixed.—For rock gardens, borders or crazy paths, few plants are equal to this for brilliancy and ability to withstand heat. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

RANUNCULUS

Asiaticus, Yates' Superb Mixed.—As a cut flower this is as attractive as the rose, and as a bedding plant it is unsurpassed for general beauty. Seed germinates well if sown in a cool position. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Pansy—Cassier's Blotched.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Yates' Emperor Mixed.—This is one of the richest coloured flowers in our list. The gold veining in the scarlet crimson and rose-coloured blooms, cannot be excelled in any other flower. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

SCABIOSA

(PIN CHOICE)

Double Mixed.—A choice mixture of attractive shades; flowers are carried on long, stout, wiry stems; excellent for cutting and decorative work. Pkts., 6d. & 3d.

SCHIZANTHUS

Wisetonensis New Hybrids.—Well called the Poor Man's Orchid. Curious but beautiful blooms of great diversity of colouring and markings. Easily grown either as a bushy house plant or in the open borders, preferably in a sheltered position. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Fine Mixed.—A fine large flowering strain with an excellent range of colour. Pkts., 3d.

A Select List of YATES' Popular VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following comprise a very choice selection from our large complete list of Vegetable Seeds. All are of proved goodness and suitability for Australian gardens, and are established favourites. Though many excellent sorts are not included herein, we can assure the home gardener that he can depend on complete satisfaction if a choice is made from the following list, and the planting instructions on each packet followed. For Sowing times see monthly pages. Buy from our local distributors, and ask for the varieties by name. All available in large well-filled packets at 6d. each; also in smaller 3d. packets where marked.

BEANS.

Canadian Wonder.—Yates' Canadian Wonder Dwarf French Beans are specially grown to produce hardness, and long and heavy cropping habit. Pkt., 6d.

Startler Wax (Dwarf Butter).—Heavy cropping, tender and very free from stringiness. Yellow podded. Pkt., 6d.

New Discovery (Improved Feltham Prolific).—The most disease-resistant Dwarf Bean grown. Heavy cropper and very early. Pkt., 6d.

Yates' Epicure (Ever-bearing Stringless Runner).—Stands all climates; the best green climbing bean that can be grown. Fleshy and stringless; cooks tender. Beautiful flavour. Remarkably heavy cropper. Essential to the home garden. Pkt., 6d.

BROAD BEANS.

Yates' Dreadnought Long Pod.—Very robust and heavy bearing; broad, well-filled pods. Pkt., 6d.

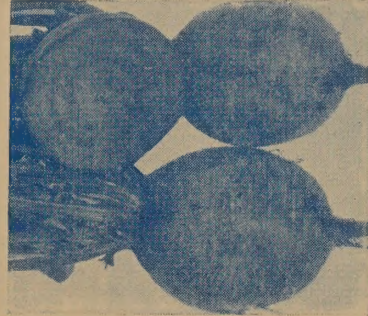
BEEF.

Yates' Turnip Rooted (Selected Early Flat Egyptian).—Quick maturing, hardy, rich colour inside and out; tender, well-flavoured. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Derwent Globe.—Finest strain of the globe type; beautiful deep colour; very tender. A first favourite. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Obelisk.—Half long and thick; cooks with no waste; extra fine colour and texture; splendid for slicing. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Silver Beet.—An exceptionally fine strain of spinach beet. Cooks tender; beautiful flavour; an indispensable garden vegetable. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Yates' Derwent Globe Beet.

BROCCOLI.

Yates' Green Sprout.—Bears numerous clusters of flower buds. Comes again after cutting; use in bud stage. Cook as cauliflower; very delicate flavour, fine home garden sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CABBAGE.

Yates' First Early Improved.—Exceptionally quick maturing. Sugar loaf shape. Tight, compact heads; wonderful eating; outstanding home garden cabbage. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Earliball.—Round headed, crisp and tender. Very quick maturing; another outstanding home garden sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Yates' Select Succession Cabbage.

Succession (Yates' Select).—Flat head type; fairly large; quick maturing for its type. This is a particularly fine strain.

Yates' Early Drumhead.—Size and quality combined. The best of the maincrop large Drumhead types; a very high quality strain. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CARROTS:

Early Horn.—A short and very quick maturing, hardy sort. Useful for shallow ground, and easily pulled. Cooks tender and sweet flavoured. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Chantenay (Red Cored).—Thick and stump rooted. Exceptionally hardy; very bright orange scarlet with red core; rapidly growing in public favour; will mature when others fail. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Manchester Table.—Exceptionally well flavoured, stump-rooted sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Long Intermediate (St. Valery).—The standard long-pointed carrot. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CAULIFLOWER.

Yates' Phenomenal Early.—The surest and largest heading early variety, and the most popular early cauliflower. Snow white heads of good size and wonderful quality. One of our own introductions. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop.—A Yates' introduction and the standard maincrop Australian Cauliflower. Self protecting, exceptionally large white head of splendid texture. Hardy and very sure heading even in difficult seasons. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Hardy, self-protecting favourite; old standard maincrop variety. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CUCUMBER.

Apple Shaped.—The original round variety, white and sweet flavoured when young; yellows with age. Quick maturer. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Crystal Apple.—Similar in form to Apple Shaped, but skin pure crystal white. Crisp eating, lasts well, does not yellow; heavy cropper. An indispensable garden sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Long Green.—Beautiful deep green skin. Wonderful flavour; fruit long. A good cropper. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.



Cauliflower—Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop.

Onion—*Early Barletta*.

ONION.

Yates' Selected Brown Spanish.—The longest keeping onion grown, and the standard sort for storing. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Hunter River Early Brown.—The quickest maturing Brown Skin; heavy cropper. Not a keeper; use as soon as matured. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Early Barletta.—An exceptionally early maturing white skin flat onion. Mild flavoured, and a favourite home garden sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' White Imperial Spanish.—A white skin form of the famous long-keeping brown Spanish type; exceptional keeper for a white onion, with mild and tender eating qualities. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Early Fortune.—An improved form of the White Spine type; rather long, more tapering; rich dark green lasting colour; firm and crisp, few seeds. Pkt., 6d.

LETTUCE.

Yates' Iceberg.—A favourite for summer use. Compact, crisp and crinkled. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

New York.—Excellent for growing during cooler weather. The Drumhead sort.

Pkts., 6d., and 3d.

Mignonette.—Hardest of all home garden sorts for hot dry climates; small but solid; stands well under very adverse conditions. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Imperial.—An outstanding sort. Does best in cooler months, but can be produced throughout the year. Large, green, crisp Drumhead type. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

MARROW.

Long White Fruited Bush.—Dark green when young, turning yellow as it ripens. Good flavoured and hardy. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

MELON, ROCK

Rocky Ford.—Green flesh, musk flavoured; medium size, netted skin. Carries and keeps exceptionally well. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Paul Rose.—Salmon flesh of good flavour; early home garden kind. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Hales' Best.—Thick salmon flesh of delicious flavour. Early. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

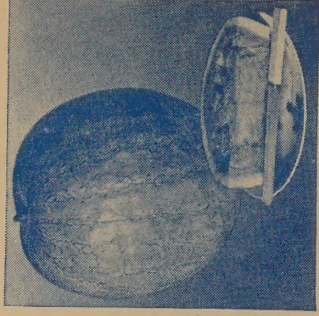
MELON, WATER

Kleckley Sweets.—Dark green, long. Sweet, distinctive flavour. Very popular. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Market Wonder.—An improved form of the long dark green type. Very rich red flesh. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Early Yates.—The quickest maturing of all water melons. Excellent eating; red flesh and thin rind; quite outstanding. Medium size. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Ice Cream.—A general favourite. Very productive. Pkts., 6d. & 3d.

*Early Yates Water Melon.*

RADISH—Continued.

French Breakfast.—Oval, bright red, with white tip; very early. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Long White Icicle.—Pure white and exceedingly crisp and tender. Probably the finest eating radish. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

SQUASH.

Early White Bush.—A quick maturing summer squash of custard marrow type; shape being flat with scalloped edges; good flavour. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Mixed Hubbard.—Hard-skinned and keeps like a pumpkin. Rapidly growing in favour. All gardeners should grow it; wonderful cooking qualities. Pkt., 6d.

TOMATO.

Burwood Prize.—Has been the favourite home garden sort for many years. Thick, profuse foliage protecting the fruit. Heavy cropper. Hardy; splendid flavour. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Earliana.—One of the most popular of the earlies. Heavy cropper, and hardy. Pkts., 6d. & 3d.

Bonny Best.—Medium-sized, smooth uniform fruit.

Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Earliwinner.—Very early, rich coloured, deep, highly flavoured fruit. The best early Tomato grown. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Marglobe.—An excellent maincrop and disease-resisting sort. Fine flavoured. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

TURNIP.

White Stone.—The standard round white Turnip. Heavy cropper, and good cooking qualities. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Flat Express.—A Yates' introduction. Almost as quick maturing as a radish. Pure white; very tender and mild. A real home garden sort. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

SWEDE TURNIP.

Yates' Champion Purple Top.—The standard Swede; specially selected over many years for shape, size and wonderful cooking qualities. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

*Yates' Iceberg Lettuce.*

PEAS.

Greenfeast.—The standard maincrop garden pea. Our crops are grown from a very carefully selected strain. Pkt., 6d.

Yorkshire Hero.—An old favourite; splendid flavour. Pkt., 6d.

Yates' Earlicrop.—The quickest maturing garden pea. Very hardy; ready in from 6 to 8 weeks. Outstanding for home gardens. Pkt., 6d.

PUMPKIN.

Yates' Queensland Blue.—Hard skin, with wonderful keeping qualities; cooks dry and rich flavoured. The standard pumpkin. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Yates' Select Crown (Sydney Type).—A fairly smooth skin large sort selected for quality and size. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Triamble.—An old favourite. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

RADISH.

Long Scarlet.—The favourite long scarlet Radish. Exceptional flavour. Pkts., 6d. and 3d.

Twelve Hints on Raising Flower Seeds

1. Choose a warm but sheltered part of the garden for raising seeds, preferably with a north or easterly aspect and well protected on south and west sides.
2. Prepare small beds or shallow boxes of finely sifted rather light soil. If heavy add sand and rotted leaf mould or vegetable matter to prevent caking on top. It is necessary to use clean weed-free soil.
3. See that boxes are well drained or, if sowing in ground, raise the level of beds to ensure drainage.
4. Thoroughly soak the soil of beds or boxes so that it will not readily dry out.
5. Sow seeds lightly on surface of soil, press in gently with a flat board and cover with a very thin sprinkling of soil. The finer the seed the shall-

lower the covering; rarely should it be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Many seeds are killed through burying.

6. After seeds are planted give a very light watering with a mist-like spray, taking great care with fine seeds which are easily washed away.
7. Water regularly and with care. In other words, see to it that the soil never dries out, even on the surface, as it is here on the surface that the small seeds are germinating, and they require a continuance of nicely damp conditions until well up and strongly rooted.
8. During the warm months light hessian may with advantage be laid on the surface of beds until the seeds germinate. As soon as they show sign of growth remove at once to prevent damage.

9. Keep a lookout for Snails, Slugs, etc., particularly at night, when they are more readily found.
10. When transplanting, choose, if possible, a cool moist day. The ground should have had a good soaking a day or two previously; also the seedling beds or boxes so that the soil will cling to the roots when planting out.

11. See that you obtain Yates' Packets, and that they are dated with the current year's stamp.
12. Home-grown seedlings raised as suggested are harder, grow more readily, and produce more vigorous and better blooming plants than the usually purchased seedlings, besides which you can arrange your own colour schemes and choose the particular strains required; and all at infinitely less cost.

Notes on Sowing Variations for Other Climates

The recommendations in this Calendar are for "average" climates such as prevail in Sydney and the coastal country north as far as Brisbane, and south towards the Victorian border and for similar climates in other parts of the continent with reasonably equable temperatures and good but not excessive rainfall. This climate is roughly described as "where Oranges thrive." From the gardening point of view the main variations comprise the following:—

- (1) The "inland" climate of the inland slopes (and in some respects, the Liverpool, Hawkesbury, and Singleton districts) of N.S.W.; the Adelaide and Perth districts, and most of the settled parts of S.A., and of W.A. (except the south and south-west

corner); and the northern and north-western districts of Victoria.

- (2) The "cool or cold" climate of the Blue Mountains, and northern and southern tablelands and the Orange district of New South Wales, the Stanthorpe and Too-woomba districts of Qld.; the southern, eastern, and Gippsland districts of Vic.; Tasmania as a whole; and the south and south-east corner of W.A.
- (3) "Semi-tropical" (and tropical) climates such as the Queensland coastal strip from Brisbane north and to a lesser extent the warmer parts of the north coast of New South Wales; also northern Australia, Papua, and the Pacific Islands, which are more or less truly tropical.

HOW TO READ CALENDAR FOR OTHER THAN "AVERAGE" CLIMATES.

For Inland Climate.—The recommendations in this Calendar are approximately correct for all main sowings set out for February, March, and April, and also for September, October, and early November. In the very hot period November to early February, sowings are rather more difficult than in the more equable coastal region, and success depends largely on the availability of a good and regular water supply and proper protection of the seed beds and boxes from sun heat. Therefore it is usual for amateurs to make their main autumn sowings from the latter part of February, or in March, to April and May, when the summer weather is breaking and cooler night temperatures are to be expected. Similarly the very frosty period of June to mid-August should be avoided when planning spring sowings of warmth-loving seeds which make their main growth in the summer months.

For Cool and Cold Climate.—While, in the main, the recommendations for autumn and spring are correct, the Calendar will be read with the following in mind: First, that the mild weather of late summer and early autumn ceases some 4-8 weeks earlier (according to elevation and locality) than in "average" climates and, therefore, that sowings of warmth-loving plants like Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Phlox, Zinnias, etc., should be discontinued correspondingly earlier. Second,

that spring sowings of most summer-growing lines should be made a month or so later than Calendar recommendations to avoid the late frosts and cold conditions prevailing later than in "average" climates. Third, that the extreme cold of June, July, and in some cases August, causes plant growth generally to become dormant, and that many gardening operations which may in mild districts be tackled in these months, should be accomplished before the cold sets in, or preferably be left until August and the approach of milder weather. On the other hand, owing to the cooler and more pleasant summers, most of the important seeds listed for sowing in "average" climates in March may also be planted in early spring for successful and very useful summer crops. We would mention specially Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Turnip, Parsies, Violets, Sweet Peas, Stocks, Iceland Poppies, and such like.

For Semi-tropical (and Tropical) Climates.—These conditions mean generally that sowing times are greatly extended. Therefore, broadly, you can sow according to this Calendar, but you can also continue autumn sowings much longer and make spring sowings much earlier than can be done in "average" climates. Sowings of crops like Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Zinnias, Phlox, may be extended into the early autumn, as the mild winters, in many cases, allow such

[Cont. overleaf.]

crops to mature in the cooler months. On the other hand, particularly where dry spring conditions prevail, it is advisable to plan your garden work so that seedlings will be well advanced before the hot, dry months of September, October, November, and to make ample plantings of suitable lines again in December, January, and February, when the hot weather breaks with late summer rains and then right through to, say, June. The main factors to take into account are moist summer heat and the rainy and dry seasons. In the really tropical parts the most successful sowings are usually made after the rainy season

in late summer, thus planning for the growing and flowering or fruiting period in the drier and cooler months of autumn, winter and early spring. In other words, plantings of suitable lines may be made at almost any time, but with most success in any but the hot, moist months of mid-summer.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The foregoing, and our Calendar recommendations, are for your guidance, but local experience is of greater value for particular districts. The keen gardener will greatly benefit by experimenting and noting carefully the results.

Bulbs and Bulbous Plants

Autumn is the planting season for the ever-popular spring flowering bulbs, therefore, in February to April select your Anemones, Ranunculus, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Iris, Freesias, etc. In winter and early spring order Gladioli, Lilies, Montbretias, etc., and in springtime the Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias for bush house and pot-work.

For full descriptive lists we must refer you to Yates' Annual (owing to restrictions of space), but for those not acquainted with the different varieties, we strongly recommend our Special Collections of Assorted Bulbs at 5/-, 10/- and 20/-, carriage free. These comprise varieties selected for the locality where they are to be planted, and for the season in which they are ordered. If particular kinds of bulbs are preferred, we will, if requested, include if in season. All bulbs may be ordered through our Packet Seed Distributors. Look for our name on package or bag.

Plants, Shrubs and Trees

Space does not permit us to give details of the many hundreds of varieties available, so, for descriptions and individual prices, we refer readers to Yates' Annual. Many growers not conversant with the different varieties prefer that we should choose for them, and we, therefore, offer and can thoroughly recommend the following Special Collections:—

ROSES

Yates' "Best Six" for 1937, 9/- (As illustrated in colour in Yates' Annual.) Six outstanding and distinct bush roses. Carriage free. Obtainable April to August.

CARNATIONS.

Yates' "Best Six" for 1937, 7/-, carriage free. Carefully chosen and specially recommended. Six Choice Varieties (our selection), 5/6. All carriage free. Obtainable March to November.

DAHLIAS.

6 Decorative, 4 Cactus, 2 Pompones (our selection) 10/-
 6 Charm Dahlias (our selection) 5/-
 6 Decorative (our selection) 5/-
 6 Hybrid Cactus (our selection) 5/-
 6 Cactus (our selection) 5/-
 6 Pompones (our selection) 5/-
 All carriage free. Obtainable Sept. to December.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

12 Double Japanese (our selection) 10/-
 6 Single Type (our selection) 5/-
 6 Double Japanese (our selection) 5/-
 All carriage free. Obtainable Sept. to December.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Six Choice Shrubs (our selection) 7/6
 Twelve Choice Shrubs (our selection) 15/-
 Packing free, but freight or carriage extra. Obtainable April to September, and varieties are selected to suit locality for which ordered.

All Plants, Trees, and Shrubs are obtainable through our Packet Seed Distributors in your own district at quoted prices, plus carriage from Sydney, where stated as extra. Look for our name on labels.



Grow Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Six Hardy Varieties (our selection) 7/6
 Packing free, carriage extra. We select sorts to suit particular districts for which required. Obtainable April to September.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Six Ornamental Trees (our selection) 7/6
 Packing free, carriage extra. Obtainable April to September. Varieties selected to suit particular locality.

Pasture and Farm Seeds

We strongly urge on customers the wisdom of buying only the best machine-cleaned and tested samples of proved types and strains. We invite inquiries as to the best varieties and mixtures for various districts and classes of land and for particular requirements, and we are pleased to give full information and quotations promptly and without obligation.

INSECT PESTS and FUNGOUS DISEASES

(How to know which Spray to use)

No garden lover need remain in any uncertainty about the kind of spray to use, for the rules are simple:—

1. Chewing Insects need a Poison Spray

These include caterpillars, grubs, codlin moth, pumpkin beetle, other beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, snails, slaters, etc. They live by devouring some portion of the plant, flowers or fruit. Therefore by spreading a light coating of poison over the plants, repeating it occasionally as new growth develops, the attacking insects are easily destroyed.

Arsenate of Lead is the outstanding remedy for this purpose. It may be dusted on the plants or sprayed in liquid form. One pound will make 50 gallons of spray.

"265" Snail Exterminator is another excellent remedy (dusted around the plants) for snails, slugs, and slaters. Chewing insects which hide in the soil are best attacked with **Vaporite**, a poisonous fumigant which kills all soil pests. Use 2 ozs. per square yard.

Katakilla (Non-poisonous).—A very effective insecticide wash. It is harmless to the plant and harmless to those using it. Box contains 4 packets, each to make 2½ gallons.

2. Sap-Sucking Insects need a Contact Spray

These include aphids, woolly aphids, mite, thrips, mealy bug, red spider, Rutherglen bug, Vegetable bug, scale, etc. They do not eat the plant, but insert their beaks through into the sap and drain it away. They generally swarm upon the young shoots and upon the lower sides of the leaves, which grow yellow, wilt and lose vitality.

The insects cannot be poisoned; but contact sprays, by closing their breathing organs, and by irritation, smother and kill all with which they come in contact.

The following are the best remedies, with strength to use:—

Nicotine Sulphate (1 oz. to 6 gallons).

Harola Lime Sulphur (1 gall. makes 10-40 galls. of spray). This is effective against fungous diseases as well; and for this purpose trees would need a strong mixture.

Benzole Emulsion (1 lb. to 5 gallons). This is a repelling, distasteful mixture which tends to keep insects away. It is perhaps the best one to use against the Rutherglen bug and Vegetable beetle (the green shield beetle).

Scale pests are sap-sucking insects which protect themselves with a covering of wax; they are easily destroyed by these remedies. The stronger scale insects on citrus trees, however, and mealy bug are best sprayed with **Harbas** (use 1 gallon in 20-50 gallons water, according to purpose required).

White or Indian Wax Scale may be removed by using **Glue Pearls** and 1½ lbs. Soda to 4 gallons warm water. February is the best month.

The chief point to remember is that contact sprays must always be repeated as often as live insects appear.

3. Fungous Diseases need a Preventive Spray

These are diseases affecting the tissues and constitution of the plants, and all are more easily prevented than cured. They include Mildew, Oidium, Black Spot, Rust, Irish Blight, Scab, Leaf Curl, etc.

The surest preventive is to commence spraying if possible before the foliage comes in early spring (for leaf-curl later sprayings are useless). Any sprayings should be repeated fortnightly, which is the average period taken by the spores of mildew and black spot, for instance, to develop. **Bordeaux Powder**, used as a dust, or as a liquid spray (1 lb. makes up to 10 gallons), and **Harola Lime Sulphur** (see above) are easily the best fungicides. The former can be mixed with a poison and a contact spray to form an all-purpose spray. The latter needs only a poison spray.

Flowers of Sulphur dusted over the plants every 10-14 days during early spring to late autumn will check mildew. The fumes are powerfully effective during warm weather.

As many of these preparations are of a poisonous nature, keep them away from children and domestic animals. Further, carefully wash all mixing utensils and pumps after use, and all fruit, vegetables, etc., before use.

For further useful information on Insect Pests and Fungous diseases, see **YATES' GARDEN GUIDE** (1/-, postage free).

For prices and particulars of all spraying preparations, Spray Pumps, Dust Guns, and sundries, write to—

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LIMITED, Seed Growers, Seed Merchants & Nurserymen
184-186 Sussex St. (between King and Market Sts.), SYDNEY, N.S.W.
Letters: Box 2707-C, G.P.O.

YATES' FARM CALENDAR

Approximate times for sowing are denoted by: †For moderately warm climates where Oranges thrive.
 The most suitable times for sowing are very largely influenced by local conditions and seasons,
 and these and any local experience available should always be taken into consideration.

FARM SEEDS	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley, Cape and Skinless	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley, English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beet, Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beet, Silver (Field)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckwheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrot (Field)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabbage (Cattle)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clover (Sorts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grasses, Pasture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kale, Thousand Headed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kale, Chou Moellier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed (Flax)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucerne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lupins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize, for Grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize, for Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangel, Half Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millet, Broom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melon, Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats, for Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats, for Grain and Hay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paspalum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peanuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas, Field, for Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas, Field, for Soiling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas, for Garden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas, for Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumpkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rye Corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhodes Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltbush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shallots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheeps Burnet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorghums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soy Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunflower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swede	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tagosaste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turnip (Field)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velvet Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallaby Grass (Danhonia)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat, for Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat, for Grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL YATES' FARM SEEDS ARE CLEANED, GRADED AND TESTED.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

184-186 SUSEX STREET (between King and Market Streets), SYDNEY
 Telegrams: "Seedsmen," Sydney.